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RED ARMY PENETRATES INTO BERLIN'S CENTER

Weird Battle Continues Underground Along Capital's Subways

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—Red Army forces driving through Berlin from the eastern suburbs have reached and entered at some points the hard kernel of the city's defense—the central area where German guns are massed wheel to wheel behind a maze-like succession of barricades, a Reuter report from Moscow said.

As they reached this "last line before Hitler," Soviet troops were concentrating shells on the area in which the Fuehrer's headquarters is believed to be.

An earlier dispatch said that Red Army formations moving along the south bank of Berlin's River Spree had reached the area of the Goerlitzer station, terminus from which trains run to the south and southeast. There they were reported to have joined up with other Soviet troops north of the river. Fires were reported to be flaring up in the German capital.

Soviet Tanks Massed

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—Frontline Reuter reports late last night said that Soviet tanks advancing along three roads were massing for a breakthrough attempt to the heart of the Reich capital. These reports said that a weird battle continued underground along Berlin's subways, where the Soviets were using flame throwers and bazookas against Hitler Youth and police formations.

Hitler in Berlin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—London reports today claimed that Red Army troops hitting into the center of Berlin had tonight reached a point 400 yards from where the Fuehrer's headquarters is believed to be. Reports by the Scandinavia news agency said that Colonel General Heinz Guderian, chief of the general staff, was in Berlin with the Reichsfuehrer. Meanwhile, a north German broadcast today exhorted the people of Berlin, declaring that the fate of all Europe as well as of Germany depended on the battle for the Reich capital.

Berliners Fighting

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler will remain in Berlin until the battle has been brought to a successful close, the Hamburg radio said today. In the meantime, Berlin defenders who were still fighting with the hope for a victorious end were again today promised powerful reinforcements by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, who assured them that the Fuehrer "with a strong hand and calm nerves" was still with them personally directing their efforts.

Goering Resigns

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—A German broadcast said that Grand Marshal Hermann Goering had resigned from his post of Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe and that General Litter Von Grein had been appointed his successor and simultaneously raised to the rank of Marshal. Grand Marshal Goering resigned because of the aggravation of his chronic heart trouble and his resignation was sanctioned by the Reichsfuehrer.

British Enter Bremen

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—A Paris report said that the British second army had today entered Bremen and had occupied all of the city excepting the dock areas and the public park to the north of the city center.

Soviets Occupy Brno

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—The occupation of Brno, industrial city in Czechoslovakia, by the second Ukrainian army was announced by the headquarters of the Red Army today, according to a Moscow report.

Negotiate Leopold's Release

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—The Swiss Government announced today that negotiations were being carried out with the German authorities for the release of King Leopold of the Belgians, it was reported, according to a Paris dispatch. King Leopold had been held in Germany since the Reich army withdrew from Belgium but it has been rumored that since several days ago he has been in Switzerland.

Anti-German Italians Capture Milan, Turin; Take Over Government

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—Swiss reports said that anti-German Italians had occupied Milan, capital of the Italian Social Republic, and had also seized Turin, largest industrial center in northern Italy. These reports also claimed that these Italians had also driven out the Germans from Como in the Swiss border region. Meanwhile, a broadcast by the Milan radio station, which is held by anti-German Italians, said that administrative power in all northern Italy had been taken over by the committee for Italian liberation.

SOVIET 3-VOTE PROPOSAL THORNY ISSUE AT 'FRISCO

Molotov Announces Intention to Present Formal Request Before Committee

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—The question of the demand for three votes by the Soviet Union including the Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia together with the participation of the Polish Provisional Government of Warsaw are thorny problems facing the San Francisco conference but Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov announced that he would formally lay the request for three votes before the Steering Committee today, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The conference got under way with the meeting of the Steering Committee at 10:30 a.m. today at which further steps were taken as to conference procedure and in the afternoon British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Mr. Molotov and Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong addressed the General Assembly.

Meanwhile, British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee said that Britain will back the Soviet proposal that White Russia and the Ukraine be granted a separate place in the assembly because he said these countries have independent diplomatic relations.

Another San Francisco dispatch said that Mr. Molotov speaking on the Polish question today said: "The chairman of the San Francisco conference did not speak a single word about the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity at Warsaw." I have an intense desire to see the Warsaw Government participating in the San Francisco conference."

"The Polish question is a very serious issue," he added. "The core of this question is not the dispute among the Polish people but the conflict of views between the three Power committee of America, Britain and the Soviet Union, and Poland."

Taking up the question of votes at the conference, the Foreign Commissar remarked:

"Of the 16 Soviet Socialist Republics those of the Ukraine and White Russia have played a large role in the present war and under these circumstances, they should acquire a voice at the conference, the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill gave an understanding on the point. I have the belief that no change has taken place in the attitude of the American and British Governments."

A Washingon report, meanwhile said that General Nikolai Novikoff, Acting Soviet Ambassador in Washington, called upon the State Department today and conferred briefly with Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, who immediately met President Harry Truman, according to a Washington report.

It is conjectured that Premier Josef Stalin in all probability sent a note to President Truman regarding the Polish question.

Soviet Stand Clarified

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—In view of the differences between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union over the Crimea agreement regarding the Polish issue, the Soviet Government clarified its position on April 24 through the Tass News Agency.

The statement issued by the Soviet Government follows:

"The British Sunday Times and others seem to be spreading the news that according to the Crimea decision, only the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity to be established at Warsaw is qualified to send delegates to the San Francisco Conference; however, such news cannot be substantiated. The issue relating to the participation of Poland in the Conference was not discussed at all in the course of the Crimea talks. Therefore the Crimea agreement will not hamper the sending of an invitation to the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw to participate in the San Francisco Conference,

EDEN AND MOLOTOV MEET TO STUDY POLISH ISSUE

Soviet Foreign Commissar to Disclose Stalin's Reply; Chiang's Proposals Backed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 26.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov are meeting today in San Francisco to consider Marshal Josef Stalin's reply in a report to Mr. Molotov concerning the Polish question, according to a San Francisco report.

Mr. Molotov is expected to give a detailed report which has not been communicated yet to U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and Eden. Diplomatic observers in San Francisco discount any report of change of attitude on the part of Britain or the United States on inviting the Polish Provisional Government of Warsaw to the conference.

Meanwhile, a strained atmosphere prevails at the conference as the relations among the "Big Three" regarding the Polish issue have neared the breaking point, according to UP correspondent Wilson. He said that the Polish question will be decided at the "Big Three" Foreign Secretaries' Conference today and it is generally understood that the definite Soviet attitude will also be clarified by Mr. Molotov.

However, some quarters are of the opinion that as the Polish problem is a very delicate issue Mr. Molotov will not openly reveal the Soviet attitude.

Yesterday morning before the opening of the conference session, Molotov, Stettinius, Eden and T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, convened but no statements were made to the press.

Back Chungking's Proposals

Stettinius, however, told the press that he was certain that the United Nations were resolved to succeed in creating the international organization. He declared that Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and the United States which have organized the conference agreed to support three proposals made by the Chungking Government; namely, that the statute should particularly stipulate that the regulations and settlement of international dispute would be conducted with proper consideration of the principles and justice and international law; that the assembly should be responsible for organizing investigation and making recommendations relating to the developing and revision of laws and principles of international law, and that the economic and cultural councils should particularly consider the development of collaboration in the field of agriculture and culture.

He stated that these proposals were worked out during talks with the Chungking representatives and Allied groups in the autumn of 1944 and the agreement was reached at the same time by the United States, Britain and Chungking. He added that the Soviet Government has also considered the proposal and had agreed to support them for presentation to the San Francisco conference.

Another San Francisco dispatch said that the Egyptian Prime Minister has urged that the members of the proposed Security Council should be increased from 11 to 14 to give larger representation to the smaller Powers.

CANADIAN STAND CLARIFIED

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 25.—Canada demands greater recognition for the so-called middle Powers like Canada in international affairs, Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King told Canadian correspondents at San Francisco today, according to a report from that city.

He said that the meeting in San Francisco is not a peace conference but is a gathering to write a constitution for world organization to maintain world peace.

Bonomi Regime Uninvited

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—The Bonomi Italian Government today expressed its deep disappointment in being excluded from the San Francisco conference, according to a Rome dispatch. To the 46 nations taking part in the conference, the Bonomi Government said that it and the Italian people could not help but feel deeply disappointed in being excluded.

Another 16 Army Airmen Cited for Ramming U.S. Warships in Southwestern Islands Area

The extraordinary exploits of 16 Army officers of the Special Attack Air Corps, who were cited previously for launching gallant ramming attacks against the American warships in battles in the Southwestern Islands sea area, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"Those who were previously cited for rendering distinguished services in carrying out gallant ramming attacks against the enemy warships in battles in the Southwestern Islands area as members of the Special Attack Air Corps and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Sublieutenant Hajime Koso, Sergeants Masanori Horiguchi and Shinichi Ogawa, and Corporal Masaki Okawa of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"Upon receiving orders to attack the enemy forces, consisting of several tens of warships and more than 100 transports plying in the area around the main Okinawa island as well as around the Kerama group at dawn of March 29 this year, they sallied forth from their base amid the attacks of hostile planes and stormed over the enemy warcraft in the area north of Tokashiki Island. Launching gallant ramming attacks they instantaneously sank three medium-sized war vessels besides setting ablaze another.

"Sublieutenants Taku Miyanaga, Katsuyoshi Yoshimoto and Sadao Omoda, and Sergeants Juji Uchimura and Zonro Etsuda of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"On April 1 this year when an enemy force of more than 100 warcraft commenced a landing operation on the coast west of the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa island, the above, in defiance of the persistent resistance of enemy planes, contacted the enemy warships in the waters west of the main Okinawa Island at dusk of the same day when they instantaneously sank one cruiser in addition to sinking one warship of unindentified category as well as setting ablaze another in ramming actions.

"Lieutenant Toshimitsu Hirai, Sublieutenant Kunitaka Koshi, Takuzo Nishio, Kojun Kunitani and Takashi Katsumata and Sergeants Yoshihisa Akisaka, and Fukuji Nishikawa of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"Spotting an enemy convoy in the sea area in the vicinity of Kume and Tonaki islands after overcoming various difficulties at dawn of April 1 this year, when the enemy forces invaded the waters west of the Kerama group, they carried out heroic ramming attacks sinking one cruiser as well as damaging one destroyer, one large and one medium-sized transports besides setting ablaze one warship of unknown category."

NEAR EAST OIL FIELDS HELD THREAT TO PEACE

Major Interests of 'Big Three' Now Clashing There, Says Andre Visson

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 25.—Andre Visson, American foreign affairs authority, writing in the American Mercury says that the "Near Eastern oil fields are the greatest potential threat to the future peace of the world," according to a New York dispatch. "It is there that the major interests of the big-three are now clashing and will continue to clash," he said.

All three powers, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States are seriously interested in these oil fields, he said.

"American stakes in the Near Eastern oil are strengthened by American stakes in the Near East communications," Visson said. "The day may come when the British will welcome this interest and will need American assistance against both external threats and internal troubles. But their immediate reaction is unfortunately Britain's traditional opposition to a young enterprising and powerful competitor who threatens what used to amount to Britain's economic and political monopoly in that part of the world.

"Also there can be no doubt that after the war that the Soviet Union determined to play her part as a world power will also claim her full share in the use of all Near Eastern communications and oil resources."

He warned that "it would be highly dangerous for the United States to ignore anything that might prove hazardous to Soviet-British relations."

ROCKET ATTACKS STOP

Churchill Evasive on Question of Future Raids

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Asked in the House of Commons today if he could make a statement on the German rocket attacks, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, answered, "Yes sir, they have ceased," a London dispatch discloses.

Churchill was not so definite that there would not be a resumption of the attacks. "It is my duty to report facts, not to make prophecies, but I have recorded certain facts which afford a considerable air of optimism which, I trust, will not be brought into mockery by subsequent developments," he declared.

To the question whether the Royal Air Force ought not to be thanked for stopping the attacks, Churchill replied, "We must thank the RAF for all they did, and the anti-aircraft corps too, but we must not forget that it was the British army which did it."

TRUMAN NEEDS TO STUDY STRATEGY AGAINST JAPAN

AP Report Says President May Call MacArthur and Nimitz For Conference

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—President Harry Truman will be required to restudy the strategy against Japan before the end of the war against Germany, according to an opinion expressed by an AP dispatch from Washington.

The report also said that Truman might call General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, to Washington for a conference.

Holding that the chance for Truman to show his mettle as supreme commander lies in the Pacific campaign, the dispatch said, that it was a fact that Truman is trying to follow Roosevelt's military policies but that he would be required to restudy the strategy against Japan as discussed between Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Yalta.

The dispatch declared that the main problem, however, is how Truman will handle the two dominant currents of thought in Washington today regarding the operations against Japan. One advocates that a general and direct offensive should be thrown against Japan and the other stresses that landings should be effected on the China coast to blockade Japan and at the same time to reduce Japanese cities and factories to ashes by bombing. The dispatch held that Truman would be able to show his mettle as a supreme commander in the way he handles these advocacies.

Sees Long War Ahead

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, in a broadcast last week, warned the Australian public that the end of the Pacific war is not in sight, according to a Canberra report.

"The strategy of General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines has encouraged some people in the belief that this Pacific war would end soon," he stated.

"However," he added, "I have not heard that view expressed by any Allied service leader according to all knowledge available to us. Rather, we must face the possibility of sustained campaign and heavy fighting for an unpredictable period. We still have to undertake major operations now that the matter has been developed on a much broader canvas."

Argentine Plotters Fail

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—The Argentine Government announced today that plots against the Government by radical elements have recently been discovered and that the majority of the intriguers have already been arrested and will shortly be tried by court martial, according to a Buenos Aires report.

ENEMY MECHANIZED UNITS ON BURMA FRONT BOMBED

Airfields at Pyinmana, Toungoo Also Become Targets of Nippon Warplanes

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 27.—Japanese Air Units acting in corporation with the Land Forces in the Burma area have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy mechanized forces moving southward along the Mandalay Road.

On the night of April 22, Japanese Bomber Units surprised-attacked some groups of enemy vehicles heading southward in the northeastern area of Pyinmana and set three vehicles ablaze. Again early next morning, Japanese Fighter Units strafed and bombed the South airfield at Pyinmana and its vicinity, setting aflame two gliders and damaging five others. At the same time they blasted some 60 enemy automobiles.

On the morning of April 24, Japanese Fighter Units attacked the enemy mechanized force in Toungoo and damaged or set ablaze 120 automobiles in addition to bringing down one Spitfire which attempted to hamper the Japanese action. At the North airfield in Toungoo, a fire was started at one place. During the three-day aerial action, one Japanese plane failed to return.

2 Celebes Raiders Hit

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, April 27.—Macassar was subjected to a daylight raid on Wednesday by over 30 B-24's while another raid was carried out on the following afternoon by 34 or 35 enemy planes.

On Wednesday afternoon, Pomara on Celebes Island was raided by over 10 B-24's. However, Japanese Units on the spot heavily damaged two of these planes.

Raid Takao, Tainan Areas

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 27.—About 50 Philippine-based bombers and over 10 fighters raided the Takao and Tainan areas strafing the city sections yesterday. At about 2 p.m. the same day one or two large planes attacked Tansui and vicinity. The raiders fled after dropping bombs.

RAIDS BY P-51'S ON JAPAN LIKELY TO BE INCREASED

Planes Unable to Carry Bombs Due to Great Distance From Yiojima Base

"With the reconstruction of the air base on Yiojima, raids by P-51's will increase in frequency. There is no need to be afraid of these machines, but greater vigilance is necessary," declared the Army Aviation authorities.

The enemy aircraft on Yiojima include P-51's, P-61's, P-47's, and P-38's, but of these machines, P-51's are the only type that can attack the mainland. The P-51 which is a single-engined monoplane, is capable of carrying 250 kilograms of explosives. The maximum cruising distance of the machine is 3,900 kilometers, but this depends upon certain conditions.

On account of the distance between Yiojima and Japan Proper, it is impossible for P-51's to carry bombs in their raids. The most they can do is to fly to the mainland and back; and they can remain over the mainland only for 20 minutes. Until recently, these planes were armed with four 12.7 millimeter machineguns, but the caliber of the guns has now been increased to 20 millimeters. In some cases, the number of guns carried is six instead of four.

In their raid on April 17, P-51's flew at a low altitude, strafing human beings and buildings. But it is not very difficult to evade the machinegun fire of P-51's. There is practically no danger, unless the noses of the machines are directed toward you. The important thing is to take shelter at the right moment.

REVEALS U.S. CASUALTIES

Army Lost 829,001, Navy 100 372 Since War Start, Stimson Says

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson published piecemeal on April 26 the losses in men sustained by the American army and navy from the time of the start of hostilities till April 14.

He revealed that the army lost 829,001 men and the navy 100,372, a total of 929,373 which showed an increase of 17,173 over the total as it stood in the previous week.

Asks Good Offices Of Swiss Government On Awa Maru Protest

Instructions have been issued by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo to Shunichi Kase, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, to request the good offices of the Swiss Government in lodging a formal protest with the United States regarding the illegal sinking of the Awa Maru, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, revealed at his foreign press conference on Friday.

HEAVY BLOW SEEN DEALT ENEMY IN OKINAWA AREA

Losses in Men, Ships, Suffered By U.S. Forces Analyzed By Asahi

The fierce fighting in the Okinawa battle area, where the Imperial Forces have inflicted telling blows on the enemy forces, having accounted for 393 enemy warcraft sunk or damaged between March 23 and April 17, forms the theme of the following article in the Asahi.

"These results, of 393 enemy warcraft sunk or damaged, account for one-fourth of the enemy surface force of 1,400 warcraft; but it should be borne in mind that they were all achieved by special attack air units, of many of whose exploits we know nothing definite. Thus it is clear that many more enemy ships have been put out of commission than announced by the Imperial Headquarters. At the close of the fierce fighting on April 17, there were only five enemy aircraft carriers to be seen afloat, with six battleships, about 30 cruisers and destroyers, and about 80 transports, near the main Okinawa Island. The enemy has only about a third left of the warcraft they had in these waters at the beginning of their operations.

Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Chief of the United States Naval Operations, declared. "As in the case of the fighting on Yiojima Island, the United States Navy has many obstacles and difficulties to overcome in the coming operations. The entire American fleet, including surface and undersea craft, will have to be concentrated in the Pacific War Theater." Admiral King makes it quite clear that the United States is concentrating her entire naval force on the fighting in the Okinawa area and admits the heavy losses being sustained by her.

"This great loss of warcraft is a tremendous blow to the United States, in that losses in ships spell proportinate losses in men. When we consider the training that has gone into the formation of the American land and naval forces, we can gauge just how great a blow the United States has suffered. They are even employing submarines to scour the seas to save the men manning the B-29 superbombers which make forced landings on the sea after operations over Japan. Thus, we may see just how hard they are trying to save every man possible of the crew and troops on the ships sent down in the Okinawa area.

"The enemy losses from March 23 to April 17 follow:

SUNK:	
Aircraft carriers	13
Battleships	10
Battleships or cruisers	3
Large-type warcraft	7
Cruisers	37
Destroyers	31
Cruisers or destroyers	6
Cruiser or transport	1
Warcraft of unidentified category	63
Transports	23
Landing transports	16
Mine-sweepers	4
Total	217
SUNK OR DAMAGED:	
Aircraft carriers	2
Battleship	1
Battleship or cruiser	1
Large-type warcraft	5
Total	9
DAMAGED:	
Aircraft carriers	6
Battleships	8
Battleships or cruisers	12
Large-type warcraft	14
Cruisers	16
Destroyers	22
Cruisers or destroyers	2
Warcraft of unidentified category	53
Transports	28
Torpedo boats	2
Mine sweepers	2
Total	167

"Assuming that an aircraft carrier carries 2,000 men, that a converted carrier carries 1,500 men, a battleship 2,000 men, a cruiser 1,000 men, a destroyer 200 men, a large-type warcraft 1,500 men, a warcraft of unidentified category 800 men, a transport 500 men, a landing transport 70 men, and a mine sweeper 50 men, we see that our special attack air units alone have accounted for 66,490 enemy men killed, assuming that a third of all aboard enemy warcraft sunk are lost and that a tenth of the men on damaged warcraft are lost.

"It can be easily imagined how astounded and dumbfounded the Americans were upon learning of these stupendous losses. The fact that of the American losses those sustained by the Navy far surpassed those sustained by the Army and Marines, as was reported by a United Press dispatch from Washington, attests to the immensity of losses in bottoms sustained by the Navy. In the wake of the heavy personnel losses in the Yiojima operations, which caused irritation and repercussions in the United States, the enemy thus lost stupendous numbers of bottoms in the Okinawa operations. The Japanese, determined to annihilate six divisions which have landed on the main Okinawa Island, are now engaged in the most devastating battles.

"Meanwhile, the Mariana-based American air forces also suffered heavy blows every time they trespassed the Japanese mainland. On March 10, in the night air raid on Tokyo, the enemy air force lost 15 planes; on March 12, 22 planes in Nagoya; on March 13, 11 planes in Osaka; on March 17, 20 planes in Kobe; on March 19, four planes in Nagoya; on March 25, eight planes in Nagoya; on April 2, 15 planes in Tokyo; on April 4, three planes in the Kanto District; on April 7, 14 planes in the Kanto District, and another 30 planes in Nagoya; on April 13, 41 planes in Tokyo; and on April 15, 70 planes in the Keihin area, bringing the total of enemy losses to 253 within the short period of one month. The enemy's personnel losses mounted to 2,500 during the same period.

The enemy boasts that some 450 planes based on the Marianas are continuously in action, but his tremendous losses both in machines and personnel must have given him a staggering blow. This is the time when one more decisive push must be made so as to drive a dagger deep into the enemy's heart.

NEW AMERICAN ATTACK UNDER WAY ON OKINAWA

Stiff Fight Rages in Mountainous Area in Central Part of Island

Severe fighting has been raging in the mountainous areas in the central part of the main Okinawa Island since shortly after 10 a.m. on April 26 as American infantry backed by powerful tank units started an offensive against the Japanese lines at Chuma, one and a half kilometers southwest of Kakazu, and Maeda, two kilometers south of Kakazu, as well as Kochi, three kilometers south of Gajoko. The attack was carried out after intense shelling and fleet bombardments which lasted for about four hours from 6 a.m.

On the other firing lines, the enemy's action is weak.

In a two hour attack from 2:30 a.m. on April 26, Japanese Special Attack Corps dashed into the enemy surface forces in the waters off Katena and off Minatogawa where they instantaneously sank two warships of unidentified category. In addition, four pillars of flame were observed.

Around the Kerama Islands sea area, the roar of violent enemy A.A. gunfire was heard incessantly.

Shortly after 4 a.m. the same day the enemy's A.A. guns at the North and Central airfields roared into action as our Wild Eagles stormed over these areas in a bombing attack.

Enemy Continues Bombardment

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS, April 27.—Enemy warships are still bombarding the Japanese position in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island though the number of craft has decreased. The number of enemy planes daily raiding the island has also decreased.

On the evening of April 25, more than 10 enemy carrier planes attacked Daitojima. The Japanese on the spot downed two of the attackers. Kikaigashima was also subjected to attack by more than 30 carrier-borne planes. The Japanese repulsed all the raiders. In general, the enemy's air activities by carrier planes have decreased.

RESOLUTE GERMANS TURN ON ANGLO-U.S. INVADERS

Military, Civilians in Occupied Areas Continue Grim War Of Resistance

As the European War approaches its climax at a quickening tempo, there is no sign of any slackening in the determination of the German people to carry on with their fight of resistance, says the Tokyo Shimbun correspondent in Berlin. This is because they know full well, from past experience, what to expect after the war if they lose. There is no question in the minds of the Germans as to whether they should give up and ask for the benefits of peace or to die fighting for the defense of their country.

Reports of the atrocities perpetrated by the Americans in the occupied areas are pouring into Berlin and the other unoccupied areas, strengthening further the populace's resolve to fight on.

Following are extracts from reports on conditions in the occupied areas where the German military and civilians are resisting, and the American forces are oppressing the people:

Alexander Clifford of the Daily Mail reports the fighting morale of the German youths and the terror being spread, saying, "In the occupied areas in Germany, a form of war is still under way. The road along which we are now advancing is bounded by forests. It is certain that the Germans will take advantage of this chance. So far we have passed through thinly-wooded areas, but my heart has been jumping into my throat all the time as we drive along.

"There is no saying when Hitler Jugend fighters may pounce from behind the trees on passing men. In the towns and cities the people walk about as nonchalantly as if nothing were the matter, but there is no telling what they may do without a moment's notice, so that the most careful vigilance has to be exerted. It may be that snipers are hiding behind many of the windows. Our nerves are taut day and night so that we jump at the slightest sound of rifle fire."

Cummings, of the News Chronicle, reporting the German military and civilian resistance, says, "Before the war is over, there are certain to be bitter fights all over the country. It is worth noting that the further inland the Allied forces drive into Germany, the more detailed reports concerning the attitude of the German people can we acquired." All the Allied correspondents write that they have been impressed by the 'inimical attitude of the Germans who appear to look down on the invaders.' We have to admit that the antipathy felt by the Germans for Bolshevism is now being concentrated against the British and Americans."

"Reports have been pouring out of the occupied cities in the Rhine area concerning the acts of the British and American forces. Peter Rose of the National Shock Corps, who barely managed to escape from Elkelenz, says, "Martial law has been proclaimed in Elkelenz and the people are not allowed to step out on the streets. A German, who stepped out of his doorway in order to conduct negotiations with the American military, was shot on his doorway. Then a war veteran with 9 children, who tried to get to his neighbor's house to borrow a scrap of bread for his children, was shot also. At 8 p.m., March 25, the Americans, with loudspeakers attached to motor cars, drove through the streets declaring, 'All who leave their homes, who let lights leak out or who try to get into touch with their neighbors will be shot.'"

A certain man who just managed to escape from Mainz, although he was assaulted by an American while fleeing, said when secure in a hospital, "As soon as they entered Mainz, the American forces forbade the use of German currency, as a result of which all shops had to close down, and all foodstuffs were taken over by them. The citizens of Mainz were unable to buy anything, including foodstuffs. Twenty citizens, including 8 women, who tried to buy bread from a baker immediately after the ban on the use of German currency was declared, were taken to jail and executed."

A Reuter correspondent says, "A certain Jew, who had been named Chief of Police of Cologne, issued a notice allowing the inmates of the concentration camps and citizens engaged in compulsory labor to go out only between 7 and 9 a.m. The people had to get their water from wells not being used by the American soldiers. Such wells being far from their camp, however, the people could not possibly draw sufficient water in so short a time. Those who were even a minute late in returning were fired upon. This Chief of Police then announced that 'no foodstuffs would be rationed to the people for the time being.' As a result the people were being shot full of holes, had no food, and were barely managing to subsist underground."

U.S. EXPENSE FOR S.F. MEET

Spending $1,400,000 as Host Nation For Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 25.—Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said today that the United States is spending about $1,400,000 in its role as host to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, according to a report from the city.

Explaining that the figure is the State Department's estimate, McCarran said, "As host nation we will pay all expenses in connection with the meeting. This includes all rental of buildings, clerical help, interpreters and aides of all kinds. The cost of interpreters alone will be a heavy item—the proceedings will have to be translated into almost every language."

He said that the "only expenses we will not pay will be the personal expense of the foreign delegations."

McCarran added that a force of 250 clerks and stenographers had been taken to the conference from Washington.

CAUTION S.F. CONFEREES

U.S. Catholics Say Real Democracy, Totalitarianism Cannot Be United

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—Real democracy and Marxist totalitarianism are two ways of living which are practically impossible to unite and which might split the people's and the nation's loyalty in the world of tomorrow, warned the American Catholic Bishops in a message sent to the delegates participating in the San Francisco conference, according to the Aftonbladet which published an AP report from Washington on April 19.

Their resolution which was approved by the National Catholic World Conference stated that while Nazism and Fascism are only terrible historical memories, real democracy must be on the watch against active and skilfully organized opposition from Marxist totalitarianism. The decisions taken at Yalta by the Big Three on the Polish question was a disappointment to all those who placed hopes in the Atlantic Charter.

"We hope that the United States will fulfill its obligations and restore real democratic regimes in the liberated countries of the world," declared the Catholic Bishops in their message.

HAILS POLISH-SOVIET TIES

Premier and Foreign Minister of Warsaw Regime Leave Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Hailing their visit to Moscow, the Polish Premier and Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government of Warsaw left the Soviet capital today, according to a Moscow report.

The Premier before boarding the plane said: "On leaving Moscow, I want to express my satisfaction not only on the warm reception given me by the Government and the people but also of the great political achievement. Many treaties have been concluded with the Soviet Government for friendship and collaboration which is of great significance to us. That is why this new treaty has been widely welcomed by both the Polish and Russian people."

"In this treaty," he added, "we have sealed the friendship that came into existance at the time when we were brutally attacked by the German occupiers. The treaty we have concluded will form a steel of friendship which will grow stronger day by day. Long live the eternal friendship of the Polish people and the people of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic."

U.S. PLANE MAKING DEBUT

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 21.—J. A. Krug, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, disclosed at a press conference today that plans are now being made for the combat debut of the giant B-32 Dominator bomber, the production of which he said is "picking up," according to a Washington dispatch.

He added that the production of the B-29 Super Fortresses is "going well" and March was a "very good month."

Cutting Plane Output

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—U.S. aircraft production in certain lines will be reduced about 15 per cent for the remainder of 1945 to permit a greater concentration of planes "vitally necessary" for defeating Japan, U.S. army air force authorities revealed in a statement yesterday, says a Washington dispatch. Jet-planes and newer models of the Thunderbolt and Mustang will replace the P-38's and older models of the P-47 and P-51. Full production will be continued on many types of planes including the B-29, B-32, B-26, the jet-propelled fighter and two transport types, the C-82 and C-54.

TRUMAN WILL CARRY OUT PREDECESSOR'S PROGRAM

Promises to Give People 'Representative Government' as Desired by Voters

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 26.—Some of the wishful thinkers who were quick to suggest that President Truman did not mean what he said about carrying out the Roosevelt program are now being disabused of that idea, revealed Cecil Brown, American news commentator, in speaking of the reaction of the financial circles to Truman's assumption of the Presidency, according to a Washington report.

The stock market, the commentator continued, was dancing around in a jig of hope that what the men in Wall Street call "conservatism" was taking over the White House. The favorite phrase of the financial writers and others, too, seems to be that now the Americans will have "representative government." That is the promise of Truman, and "representative government," as Truman sees it, is to pursue the program which the majority of the American people said they wanted four times as shown by their votes.

"Truman's message in pursuing the Roosevelt program remains to be determined,' declared Brown. "His appointments so far show that he is neither eager to throw out the radical New Dealists, nor is he hungry to find reactionaries. His deeds show that he is anxious to keep America moving forward. Truman is starting off with the extreme goodwill of Congress, as is being expressed by the Senators and Representatives of both parties, so on all sides there is the impulse for cooperation, now that the words of cooperation have been spoken.

"Truman faces the same hazards as Roosevelt did, in that when he advocated the Roosevelt program, he also attracted to himself the opposition of Roosevelt's opponents. Truman now faces his first battles with Congress: one is over the Bretton Woods proposals on money control which he supports just as Roosevelt presented it to Congress; the other battle is over the measure to cut tariffs."

CRUCIAL DECISIONS FACED

U.S. Congress Must Act on Important Legislations

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—The United States Congress, in spite of its present dawdling, faces some crucial legislative problems which demand attention before spring is over, warns the American weekly magazine Time in its issue of April 9. The article follows:

"Congress is in virtual recess. The Senate is dawdling over the Manpower Bill, while the House meets only every third day. But every Congressman knows that before spring is over, he will face some crucial legislative problems.

"How Congress stands on the big issues, no one knows for certain, but last week Congressional sentiment stacked up approximately like this:

1) Dumbarton Oaks. Senate ratification by more than the necessary two-thirds majority seemed certain, with possibly only 15 to 20 votes against it;

2) Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement. The proposed International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would easily win approval, but the International Monetary Fund probably would not and this would in effect kill the whole proposal;

3) Reciprocal Trade. The outlook is that there would be a two-year extension, with Congress approving no further reductions in the United States tariff rates

4) International Air Policy. Although Congress is still 'up in the air,' indications are that the 'chosen instrument' plan would be rejected;

5) Universal Military Service. Almost sure to be killed in the Committee;

6) Repeal of Johnson Act. This law, which forbids private loans to foreign governments that are in default on their old debts, is sure to be repealed."

Facts Worth Noting

Brazil

Getulio D. Vargas—President
Pedro L. Velloso—Foreign Minister
Alexandre Marcondes-Filho—Home and Justice Minister
Arthur de Souza Costa—Finance Min.
Eurico G. Dutra—War Minister
Henrique A. Guilhem—Navy Minister
Joao de Mendonsa Lima—Communications Minister
De Salles—Agriculture Minister
Gen. Eduard G. Alcefordas—Chief of Staff
Brig. Gen. Eduardo Gomes—Chief of Air Force
Carlos M. Pereira e Souza—Amb. to U.S.
Regis de Oliveira—Amb. to London
Samuel de Souza Fracie—Amb. to Chile
Baptista Luzard—Amb. to Uruguay
Lafayette de Curvalho e Silva—Ambassador to Bolivia
Francisco Cavalcanti—Amb. to Colombia
Francisco Negrao de Lima—Ambassador to Venezuela
Neves de Fontura—Ambassador to Spain
Renato Lago—Minister to Iran
Joaquin Eulalio de N. E. Silva—Ambassador to Chungking

U.P. Scribe Entering Berlin With Red Army Describes Conditions in German Capital

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—Accounts are available of conditions in Berlin as they were found by a United Press correspondent who claims to have been the first newspaperman to enter Berlin after the penetration of the city by the anti-Axis forces and by the Berlin correspondent of the Scandinavian News Agency.

The U.P. correspondent's dispatch containing the account of conditions in Berlin as they existed immediately after the entry of the anti-Axis forces into the German capital, which was from Berlin by way of New York, follows:

"The Command of the Red Army was kind enough to allow me to go on a tank. So I was able to enter Berlin with the foremost unit of the Red Army. From suburban districts I came to an area within the confines of the city of Berlin from which the German forces had just been driven.

"In the Berliner Strasse and other thoroughfares the German forces kept up fire from heavy guns and mortars. Several thoroughfares had been deserted. The infantry units of the Red Army, in the form of a chain, marched across the city, keeping under the eaves of houses as they went. As they went deeper into the city, there was a noticeable increase in the severity of the fighting.

"The attack units of the Red Army, which were made up of a group of tanks, a number of anti-tank guns, and locomotive guns, fought their way house to house. There were few ceilings and balconies which had not been turned into forts. There were three young tank-crew members in the vanguard of the tank unit that was the first to penetrate Berlin. The three, who were the first men to enter Berlin, had the experience of a number of minutes in the German capital which they said they should never forget.

"It was indeed a long long journey that began on the day of the severe trial which were gone through by the Red Army at the battle of Moscow."

The account of the Berlin correspondent of the Scandinavian News Agency, which came by way of Copenhagen, follows:

"The housewives of Berlin received a special food ration on April 22. In principle they were to receive half a kilogram of meat, a kilogram of sugar, 250 grams of rice, and quantities of coffee and bread. The shopkeepers who had large stocks of goods supplied the housewives with more than they were entitled to receive. Stores dealing in suburb provisions were open all day on April 22.

"The churches in the city of Berlin which had been shattered by bombs were thronged with people offering prayers. The services went on to the accompaniment of the unintermittent sounds of the explosions of shells and bombs."

U.S. CURRENCY SYSTEM IN INVASION LANDS BARED

Passes 3 Stages Prior to U.S. Entering War, Before and After N. Africa Campaign

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Interesting information concerning the use of U.S. currency in the invasion countries was revealed recently in a report given by the U.S. Department of Treasury entitled "The Evolution of the U.S. Currency System in the Invasion Countries" in the London Times of March 17.

The "Evolution" is traced in three stages—before the United States entered the war, before the invasion of North Africa, when the United States troops were moving toward their advanced bases in England and Australia, etc., and after North Africa.

In the first stage, the aim was to prevent the Axis countries from using the United States currency which they had gained when they occupied western Europe and the other countries. This was largely achieved by not permitting anyone to import dollars into the United States unless he could prove that dollars were "not looted."

In the second stage, the same practice in effect was followed as during the last war. In order to avoid using the American dollars for the troops' pay and other purposes—the circulation of the dollar would have to be worked down the domestic and foreign exchange controls in Great Britain—the United States troops were paid in local currency.

But the soldier himself got such currency only to the extent that he wanted cash for current expenditures. That part of his pay which was not drawn in cash was deposited through the Army facilities in the American banks and the transition carried out wholly in dollars.

Impossible in 3rd Stage

This procedure could not be adopted in the third stage and in the first few weeks of the North African and Sicilian campaigns the "Yellow Seal" dollars were used. These were regular American currency except for the distinguishing mark permitting segregation when desired. The issue of those dollars was stopped within a few months and almost all of them have now been withdrawn from circulation.

The procedure was again changed when western Europe was invaded. The anti-Axis forces landed on the Normandy beaches with "supplementice francs" printed in the United States after consultation with the French committee. A new issue of the Belgian currency was prepared by the Belgian government in London and printed at its order in England. The Netherlands currency was printed privately in Canada at the order of the Netherland's government.

And in the Pacific theater the same procedure was adopted. Arrangements made in respect of these currencies were the same. As much of the new currency as might be needed by the liberating Armies was advanced to General Eisenhower.

The United States government undertook to pay dollars for any expenditures made by the American forces for "net troops pay or for certain other strictly military purposes, not covered by the reverse lend-lease."

Reports made clear that the United States government was under no obligation "to redeem" these issues. They serve the same purpose of providing a local means of payment as was served by the British sterling used in paying the United States troops in Britain.

Advances made toward the conduct of normal civilian affairs are for the account of the governments concerned.

The report leaves it uncertain whether there are forms of military expenditure other than pay and direct issues which might be covered by the mutual aid agreement.

INDO-CHINA INHABITANTS FULLY SUPPORT JAPAN

Far-Seeing Policies of Authorities Stabilize Conditions, Win Confidence

Twenty-nine million people of three newly born independent countries of Indo-China are very anxious to cooperate more intensively with Japan in prosecuting the decisive battle now being fought in the Okinawa area, says a Saigon dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

One month has elapsed since Japan assumed the defense of Indo-China. In the meantime, the newly born Indo-China, as a link in the chain of East Asiatic countries is steadily undergoing a change as required by necessity to discharge the heavy duties on its shoulders.

Indo China in the past consisted of three French protectorates, in addition to Cochin-China which was under the direct control of the French Government. As Annam, Cambodia, and Luang-Prabang declared independence on March 11, March 13, and April 10, respectively, Indo-China has seen the birth of three new independent countries within one month.

In order to ensure peace and order and smooth delivery and supply of necessities in these countries, all organs of administration under the old regime are left practically untouched, except the appointment of some Japanese officials for the guidance of and supervision over the administrative affairs in these countries. This policy on the part of Japan is going a long way in normalizing the political, economic, and social condition throughout Indo-China as clearly indicated by the conspicuous fact that no noteworthy rise in prices has been observed since Japan took the March 9 measures. In the short interval of time since then, all means of communication have been restored to normal order. At present, the populace is enjoying a bright life as if nothing extraordinary has taken place of late. This shows that the measures taken by Japan toward French Indo-China has been quite successful.

The French people in Indo-China are allowed to carry on their old occupations, though with necessary restrictions. This indicates that Japan is extremely generous and lenient toward them. In due course of time, however, they will be gradually replaced by able and talented native people. To begin with, the chiefs of Tongking and Cochin-China have been replaced by Annamese. They have attended the first meeting of the provincial chiefs held recently.

Even after the birth of the three independent countries as stated above, the Government-General and other government offices of the old regime are left intact in Tongking and Cochin-China, respectively. This is due to the temporary measure Japan has decided on toward Indo-China. It goes without saying, however, that Japan will help the newly born independent countries in Indo-China in attaining complete and perfect independence. Some of the native peoples in these three independent countries, without realizing the tremendous difficulties relative to the construction of a new country are anxious to acquire without delay complete control over all administrative affairs. The Japanese authorities in this connection are taking pains in guiding the native people along the right course.

The native peoples of these newly born independent countries are anxious to show their cooperation with Japan at its very best, as perfectly expressed at their mass meetings held at different places of late. All leaders of independence movements especially, are exercising strenuous efforts to enhance pro-Japanese feelings among the native people, whose cooperation with Japan is being emphasized day by day. They have absolute confidence in Japan's policy toward their countries, as eloquently shown by that fact that no terrorism has taken place ever since the disposal of the old regime. Every one of them is determined to lay down his life in defense of his country under the guidance of Japan. He is immune to any of the enemy's intrigues and propaganda. The 29,000,000 people of Indo China are now quite aware of the fact that, without Japan's final victory in the current war, they can never earn and maintain their liberation or independence. They are now giving the greatest possible moral support to Japan in beating the enemy in the decisive battle around the Okinawa Islands. They are anxious to find out how to make even greater contribution to Japan's victory in this decisive battle.

CHUNGKING ORGAN LAUDS ANTI-AXIS PEACE PLANS

Success of 'Frisco Meet Will Be Guarantee for World Security, Says Ta Kung Pao

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—We pray that April 25, 1945 will be known as the day of liberation for all mankind, declared the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking news organ, as it first paid respect to the late American President Roosevelt who the paper believes led the world on the road to victory, according to a Chungking report.

The Dumbarton Oaks meeting drafted a plan for a world peace organization, the paper continued, while the Yalta Conference made necessary modifications. The San Francisco Conference will result in a concrete formula. The success of this program will be a guarantee of peace after the war. Only thus can mankind be liberated from war, asserted the journal.

The unsatisfactory peace arrangement after the last war is partly responsible for the present war. The very peace treaty which concluded the last war bore the smell of war. Taking this lesson to heart, the anti-Axis leaders are preparing for a world peace organization before the end of this war. This foresight is a great improvement over the last peace conference. Besides, not only members of the United Nations are allowed to join this organization. Germany and Japan may be able to join it after the war. Thus, in spirit and in method, the present peace arrangement is a great improvement over that of the last time.

Although we cannot say what degree of success the San Francisco Conference can achieve, the paper stated, we believe that it will at least surpass the League of Nations. The council of the proposed world peace organization will be comprised of major Powers. But this is because the major Powers have more responsibility than rights. President Truman pointed out that the responsibility of the major Powers is to serve the world; not to rule the world. If the major Powers have this spirit and shoulder this responsibility, world peace will be safeguarded.

Peace is indivisible. All the nations should have an equal status, irrespective of their size and strength. Every nation should take it as its duty to serve the world and help improve the welfare of mankind. The democracies will win this war. The postwar world will certainly be a democratic world. In this democratic world, not only nations should be democratic, but the world should be internationally democratic. International problems settled by joint decisions made through the world organization. The majority should rule. This is international democracy. The paper hopes that the conference will establish an internationally democratic world peace organization for the welfare of all mankind.

China is not a strongly armed nation. She needs peace after war more than any other nation. She has suffered the most in the present war. Therefore, she looks more ardently to the San Francisco Conference for the establishment of world peace organization than do other nations. Although we are mentioned in connection with the "Big Four," we do not think ourselves strong. Only the oppressed fully understand the suffering of the oppressed. China has been subjected to oppression for years. We know suffering. We have absolute sympathy for the weak. We believe that all nations, irrespective of size and strength, should cooperate on an equal basis. We believe that in the future world, the major powers will serve the world, but the opinions of the smaller nations will also be respected.

WORLD'S COURT PLANNED

Jurists of 44 Nations Presenting Proposals to S.F. Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 22.—International jurists of 44 anti-Axis nations except South Africa, India and Poland after nine days of meeting completed their plans in Washington on Friday for a World's Court and prepared to present them to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco on Wednesday, it was revealed in Washington.

They have revised the organic law of the old Permanent Court of International Justice, which was established after the first World War as part of the League of Nations at The Hague. The League and the Court are still in existence but the Court has not met since Germany invaded Holland four years ago.

The new World Court will function along with a general assembly and its Security Council as a part of the United Nations organization to be chartered at San Francisco. The full details of the proposed court organization will not be revealed until the plan is laid before the United Nations meeting. However, the following details have been made public:

The jurists recommended that the new World Court be located in the Netherlands as was its predecessor and alternative suggestion will be presented for two points on which agreement could not be reached. One point is the method of nominating and electing judges and the other is the question of whether member nations of the court should be compelled to submit certain types of dispute to the court.

COMMUNISTS DISTRUSTED

Domei

MILAN, April 19.—The statement by Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader and Vice-Premier of the Bonomi Government, in connection with the religious war was sharply rapped by the Osservatore Romano, official Vatican newspaper, which, in an official comment, declared that the people of Italy were strongly against such an act. A truce between the Church and Communism, the paper stated, as suggested by Communist quarters was unthinkable and would only offer Communism the means for intensified anti-religious propaganda. Togliatti, the paper continued, would first have to make an official statement that his Party would cease their anti-religious attitude and would also carry into effect social reforms and respect personal inviolability.

Fascist quarters, commenting on this latter statement, remarked that the abjuration of Communist principles as thus demanded by the Vatican would certainly not be accepted. It was added that already in occupied Italy, the Communist Party was making use of the "Trojan Horse method," that is, by way of compromise, to completely eliminate the Church and religion in Italy.

Chungking Pupils Unhealthy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 23.—Frightful health conditions in Chungking were reported in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune, according to a New York dispatch, which said that almost two thirds of the children in 14 primary schools in Chungking were found suffering from trachoma while nearly 60 per cent of the children were undernourished and the general physical condition of all children was seriously bad.

'NO ESCAPE FOR ENEMY,' SAY KAMIKAZE HEROES

Correspondents Describe Determination of Fliers on Eve Of Final Takeoff

By N. NISHIO and S. SAKAIRI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE—"The success or failure of our repeated attacks depend upon the outcome of your mission. Japan expects a great deal from you all." Beginning with these solemn words of the Commander to the members of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, a wireless from the Japanese Forces on the main Okinawa Island reported the results of a general attack started from the nightfall of April 15.

"Your mission will decide the outcome of the whole battle," said Captain N., instructing the young airmen. "Nothing less than the fate of Japan depends upon you." Cups were raised, with firm resolve to leave behind deeds of patriotism and valor.

The Special Attack Units took off on their mission, with the enemy task force as the objective. The wireless reports from the attacking machines came in one after another. The first said, "We are ramming into an enemy battleship"; the second, "We are dashing into carriers"; the third, "We are ramming into transports." The attacking machines shot into the enemy ships, sending out blank messages. When these ceased, the rammings occurred.

The figures of the young airmen, with whom I had spent several days, flitted across my mind. On the eve of the their departure, Sublieutenant Y., squad leader, said:

"Tomorrow's targets are battleships. There can be no escape for the enemy once we get near the ships. We must take care that we are not shot down before we reach the targets. Within—meters of the enemy ships, we will make a direct plunge, and dash into the targets. When we get so near the targets, our machines will catch fire, and our flying clothes, too. But this is our final service to the country."

The squad leader talked as if it was a matter of course. The young eagles listened to him, with silent resolve in their minds. Second Sublieutenant Yoshihiro Hinata, who came of a Zen family, remarked, "Fire is cool, as Zen Buddhists say, to those who have attained an impersonal beatitude. Even if our flying clothes catch fire, we can surely manage to get to the targets." This was also the conviction of all the others who listened to the squad leader. They chatted with one another as if there were nothing out of the ordinary. In their final letters to their parents, the young airmen wrote that, if they could not do much for their country, they might still prove worthy sons of their parents.

A wireless from the main Okinawa Island reported a considerable decrease in the number of enemy ships off Katena, fully confirming the results of the attack delivered by the Special Attack Corps.

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Others: Hongkong. Temporarily Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

DEFENDERS ON OKINAWA ARE EXHORTED BY SUZUKI

Entire Nation Impressed by Resistance Put Up Against Invaders, He States

Only by winning the Okinawa battle can the enemy's ambition be smashed and the war situation be improved, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki stressed in his radio broadcast to the fighting forces, officials and civilians in the Southwestern Islands area on Thursday evening.

"The entire 100,000,000 people are offering unlimited thanks for your gallant resistance and the glorious battle results daily reported are a source of great joy for the people," the Prime Minister said. "We are particularly impressed by the feats accomplished by the Special Attack Corps who gladly go to meet death in launching attacks against large enemy warships, and also by those of the ground units that carry out decisive and crushing attacks against the powerful enemy forces who are utilizing all the various types of scientific arms at their disposal.

"On April 21, I personally listened to the broadcast of the last words spoken by the members of the Special Attack Corps to the people at home just before their departure for an attack. We are proud to be Japanese, and at the same time offer our heartfelt thanks for the unparalleled bravery of all who are fighting in the Okinawa war theater.

"Receiving the Imperial Command, I formed a cabinet to meet the most difficult situation which has confronted this Empire since its foundation. What I sincerely feel is that the entire 100,000,000 people must effect a closer unity in full observance of the Imperial Wish, and continue to fight with the indomitable spirit to smash the enemy, thereby to put the Imperial Mind at ease. Against the enemy forces that have reached a corner of our land, I expect you to fight bravely and courageously, and at the same time, I myself intend to lead the 100,000,000 people.

"Now, the 100,000,000 people are striving to increase the fighting strength of the Empire in their respective fields of activity day and night despite the continuous enemy air raids. Tokyo and many other big cities have received considerable damage from the indiscriminate air raids of the enemy, but those who have lost their homes have become more eager to defeat the enemy, and are continuing to work at their posts. In this can be seen the real worth of the Japanese people.

"When Tokyo was air-raided on April 13, my house also was surrounded by the sea of fire, and as I stepped over incendiary bombs, the noble features of the people of Okinawa, fighting bravely and burning with patriotic sentiment, flashed into my mind. Now there is no distinction between the fighting line and the home front.

"Already glorious battle results are being obtained. The enemy is already becoming afraid of the power of the Special Attack Corps which are motivated by a spirit that cannot be equalled by any other country. It is plain as light that the enemy will be crushed. I expect that all of you in Okinawa will grasp this golden opportunity of gaining victory. Even those at home are determined to become members of the Special Attack Corps when the time comes, and to win final victory, fighting to the last whatever might happen.

"Let us repeat it again: only by winning the Okinawa battle can the enemy's ambition be smashed and the war situation improved. Though aged, I intend to offer my life in glorious service to the Empire, transcending life and death—I will not lag behind you all. I sincerely pray that all of you will continue to fight bravely."

BOND ISSUES REVEALED

The aggregate of national bonds and corporation debentures issued during the fiscal year 1944-45, from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945, reached 471 issues amounting to ¥41,703,294,000 according to the Hypothec Bank. This was an increase of ¥11,481,000,000 in the total amount, but a decrease of 246 issues compared with the figures for the preceding previous fiscal year.

Of the total national bonds took up ¥[illegible]1,157,868,000, showing an increase of ¥8,718,834,000 compared with the last year. Local government bonds totalled ¥108,739,000; Chochiku and Hokoku debentures, ¥2,759,188,000; special company debentures, ¥1,428,913,000; control company debentures, ¥845,000,000; general corporation debentures ¥437,000,000; China enterprise debentures, ¥20,660,000; and the grand total, ¥41,703,294,000.

Chen Back in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, April 24.—Acting President Chen Kung-po of the Nanking National Government returned here by train via Shanghai this morning, after finishing his inspection of administrative and military conditions in North China.

Prince Takamatsu Becomes Patron of War Relief Society

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu has graciously consented to be Patron of the Society for the Relief of War Sufferers which will develop its activities in conformity with the Imperial Rescript granted on April 17. A formal ceremony of installation will be shortly held by the Society. The recent Imperial donation of ten million yen will be administered by the Society as special account. Strongly impressed by the Imperial Rescript, the Society for the Relief of War Sufferers will do the utmost to fulfill its mission, declared Tadahiko Okada, who attended the councillors' meeting on Saturday.

STUDENTS TO BE TRAINED FOR INTERCEPTING ACTION

Spirit of Ramming Action, Leadership, Military Technique Receiving Stress

To be fully prepared for the eventuality that the Japanese mainland may become a battlefield, students hereafter will be trained in the conduct of intercepting operations. Special measures concerning the military training of students have accordingly been decided by the Education Ministry on April 22 and instructions in this connection have been given to the prefectual governors and college and university presidents.

Training will be concentrated on fostering in students the spirit of ramming action, as well as on leadership and actual fighting technique according to strict military principles. The training in basic fighting technique will include the art of fencing, shooting, marching, guerrilla operations, leadership as group commanders, construction of barricades, and radio operations.

Regarding young women, spiritual and collective training, as well as first-aid, will be the main items of training. Through constant training, young women are expected to act as leaders qualified to give guidance to the old and children in emergencies.

The military training will be conducted daily at the factories where the students are engaged in various wartime occupations.

Victory Movement Started

The Japan National Special Attack Corps was formally established on April 25 at a ceremony held at the Nipponkaku Restaurant in Higashi-Nakano, Tokyo. The President of the Yokusan Sonendan Governor Sakurai of Shimane Prefecture, presided over the meeting which was attended by hundreds of representatives from all parts of the country.

According to a statement issued at the inauguration of this organ, the National Special Attack Corps members are determined to serve the Throne loyally and to offer their lives, in the service of the State. Without any other thought or useless discussion, the members of the Corps shall concentrate on the reaping of victory by causing the entire nation to become one unified attack corps whether it be in politics in their daily lives, or in battle.

After the inauguration ceremony, about 100 delegates assembled in the evening to form concrete working plans for the launching of the new national special attack victory structure movement. Today, representatives of this people's organ will call on the Prime Minister, the War and Navy Ministers, the Home Minister, the Munitions Minister, and the Cabinet Chief Secretary, to discuss the launching of their national victory movement.

COMPANY LAW IS REVISED

New Disposal Regulations Become Effective From May 1

Regulations concerning the enforcement of the revised temporary company disposal law, which is to come into effect on May 1, were proclaimed on April 25.

The feature of the revised law is that there is provision for the holding of general meetings of shareholders in case of the destruction of shareholders' lists. There is also provision for measures to be taken in case it is impossible to hold general meetings of shareholders because of circumstances of communication, traffic, and meeting places. In such cases, the directors can make decisions affecting the affairs of the company without reference to shareholders in their meeting.

Cheng Given Post

Domei

CANTON, April 27.—Cheng Chien, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Southern Air Force Headquarters, has been promoted to Deputy Commander of the Southwestern Air Force Headquarters, according to reports reaching here.

10 NEW CABINET ADVISORS APPOINTED BY PREMIER

Hatta, Ono and Aikawa Remain In Posts: Careers of Appointees Are Given

Deciding to continue the Cabinet advisory system adopted by the former Cabinet, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki appointed 10 new advisors to the Cabinet on Thursday. Of the former Cabinet advisors Yoshiaki Hatta, Sanenobu Ono and Gisuke Aikawa are remaining in their posts, and thus the Cabinet advisors now total 13.

The new Cabinet advisors appointed on Thursday were Setsuzo Sawada, 62, president of the World Economic Research Association, formerly Ambassador to Brazil, and the chief Japanese delegate to the Simla conference in 1933.

Yukio Sakurauchi, 66, elected seven times to the House of Representatives, formerly Commerce and Industry Minister in the second Wakatsuki Cabinet in 1931, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet in 1939, and the Finance Minister in the Yonai Cabinet in 1940.

Vice-Admiral Saburo Hakkaku, 66, member of the House of Representatives, formerly Commander of the First Torpedo Fleet, president of the Navy Torpedo School, and the Commander of the Ominato Naval Station. He was placed on the reserve list in 1931.

Ryozo Asano, 57, president of the Nippon Steel Tubing Company, graduate of Harvard University, and formerly president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, 63, president of the Industrial Association Central Bank, member of the House of Peers, and formerly director of the Accounting Section of the Finance Ministry.

Juichi Tsushima, 58, formerly Finance Vice-Minister, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, president of the North China Development Company, and the Finance Minister in the Koiso Cabinet.

Kotaro Sengoku, 72, graduate of Sapporo Agriculture School and formerly president of the Federation of Industrial Associations. He was appointed a member of the House of Peers in 1938.

Chuzo Iwata, 71, member of the House of Peers, and a leading legal authority.

Masaji Inouye, 70, formerly president of the Chosen Nichi Nichi Shimbun, managing director of the South Sea Association, president of Overseas Development Company, a member of the House of Representatives, and a delegate to the International Population Conference held in 1937.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, 49, formerly president of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and president of the Japan Industrial, Commercial and Economic Association.

HOME MINISTRY REFORMED

Offices Reduced; Business System Simplified, Strengthened

In order to simplify and strengthen the business systems of all offices belonging to the Home Ministry, the authorities concerned carried out a major reform of the business structure of the Home Ministry to take effect on and after April 21. As a result of the present reform, the number of sections belonging to the Home Ministry has been reduced from 37 to 32 involving the Air Defense General Headquarters, Bureau of Temples and Shrines, Local Affairs Bureau Land Affairs Bureau, and Superintendent Bureau, the Minister's Secretariate and the Peace Maintenance Bureau being left untouched.

Under the new structure, the three sections belonging to the Local Affairs Bureau are expected to play an important role as follows:

The General Affairs Section has been placed in charge of all affairs relative to the National Volunteer Corps, the control over and connection between various bodies of the citizens, guidance of the national movements, etc.

The Wartime Business Section has been placed in charge of all affairs relative to the Local Administrative Councils, and all matters concerning the connection between and adjustment of various administrative organizations in all prefectures, general affairs with bearings on the fighting strength of the Japanese peoples, etc.

The Superintendent Section is expected to look after all matters concerning the election of Parliament members, the operation and management of the self-governing bodies of all cities, towns, and villages, all matters relative to the management of the self-governing expenses, the training and treatment of local officials, conscription commandeering, etc.

News and Views

A Straw in the Wind

Current developments on the international political scene clearly show us that Moscow, Washington and London have so far been able to maintain their united front and that this has been mainly due to the unity of interest among the three Powers in their common war against Germany. This is a historical fact. At the same time, as historical is the fact that there exists among them a most fundamental and intrinsic conflict of interest from the point of view of their long-range national interests.

Among both Russian and American experts on East Asiatic affairs there seems to be a fairly unanimous opinion as to the existence of a deep-rooted conflict of interest between the United States and the Soviet Union vis-a-vis their respective Asiatic policies.

History shows us clearly that every land-mark in the advance of American imperialism on the Asiatic Continent, especially in China, has been established invariably in direct conflict with Russian interests. Analysis of the present United States Government's imperialistic program toward East Asia, with special reference to the course of Moscow's Asiatic policy, strongly points to the possibility and inevitability of history repeating itself in this theater for the two Powers' quest of national ambitions.

Washington's recent reversal of its policy toward the Chungking and Yenan regimes is a significant development clearly indicating which way the wind is blowing in current American-Soviet relations involving their interests, both actual and potential, on the Asiatic Continent. While the Kremlin continues to maintain its enigmatic silence, Washington seems to be already convinced of the advisability of taking precautionary steps against Moscow for safeguarding American interests in China.

Both Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to Chungking and Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the American army forces in the China theater, have recently made it clear that it is the policy of the United States Government to recognize Chungking as the legitimate regime as against Yenan, which they [illegible] merely an armed political faction.

With the Yenan regime so defined as such, they also left no doubt that the Washington Government has no intention to assist Yenan by providing it with military equipment of which the Chinese Red regime is known to be in bad need in order to fortify its position in its chronic struggle against Chungking.

Washington Reverses Policy

What has now been clarified as Washington's policy toward Chungking and Yenan constitutes a complete reversal of the so-called Lattimore line, which had persistently sought to bring about rapprochement between the two Chinese regimes for the promotion of their efforts in the war against Japan. It should be recalled that Washington had consistently backed up the Yenan regime in its demand for a coalition government by bringing American influence to bear upon the Chungking regime.

The protracted negotiations between Chungking and Yenan, in which the United States Government is known to have exercised very strong pressure on both parties, however, have not only borne no fruit thus far, but also have served only to divulge the existence of unbridgeable disagreement between the two regimes. Washington's sudden reversal of policy, by shifting its support from Yenan to Chungking, is a direct admission of failure in its efforts to bring about rapprochement between the two opposing regimes and it may also signify that Washington has now despaired of any possibility of success by carrying on such a policy.

As a matter of fact, recent developments in Chungking-Yenan relations indicated that the Chinese Red regime has become increasingly aggressive in its attitude toward Chungking, probably reflecting a marked improvement of the regime's position as against Chungking. Yenan has recently come out with an open demand for a complete dissolution of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in the interest of a coalition government. Obviously, this is a development that has shown the United States that the Yenan regime has been emboldened too much and carried the point too far—too far for the convenience of Washington's tactics of driving two horses at a time.

Communist Regime Feared

It is now clear that Washington has begun to harbor no small concern over the future of an unduly strengthened Communist regime in China and, at this uneasy moment, has suddenly come to a realization of what is really behind that regime. It may be that the United States has come to see some unpleasant similarity between the Yenan regime and some of the Balkan regimes which have since turned out to be powerful political bridgeheads for the Kremlin.

Apparently, the United States has seen in such none too pleasant developments on the European political front food for thought on the complicated possibilities that will present themselves on the Asiatic scene in due course of time.

A vastly strengthened Yenan regime, developing itself into a dominant political and military factor in China with intimate relations with Moscow, is certainly a prospect not to be appreciated very much by the United States. Hence a complete about-face in its policy before it is too late.

The fact remains, however, that the United States must continue to utilize both Moscow and Yenan one way or the other in this war, while such a course of policy will inevitably entail a situation in which Washington will find its own interests placed in an awkward predicament if not in immediate danger of being totally lost. It is the irony of circumstances always attendant upon international power politics and an inevitable product of Washington's opportunistic war policy.

HEROIC FIGHT OF GERMANS LAUDED BY SHIMOMURA

High Morale of Raid Victims Also Commented on by Information Board Head

Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information, interviewed at a tea party given by him to representatives of the foreign press on Thursday at 3 p.m., lauded highly the bitter resistance being put up by the Germans and expressed the opinion that it was the object of admiration throughout Europe and the Americas as well.

He said that generally there was a difference between the fighting spirit of the West and that of the East, but that the German fighting spirit is like ours.

Questioned as to the feelings of people who have become victims of enemy air raids, Mr. Shimomura pointed out that those of his friends who had been rendered homeless all felt more or less relieved and light-hearted. He said that now they felt they could fight better without regard for such trivial matters as personal property.

At the same time, Mr. Shimomura said, the feeling of hate for the enemy and of revenge have grown because the enemy without a trace of a doubt has deliberately destroyed places held sacred by the Japanese people such as Meiji Shrine and the Minatogawa Shrine. In this connection, Mr. Shimomura gave assurance that it was the policy of the Board of Information to give out the real facts regarding the damage done by the enemy.

GOKOKU DOSHIKAI PENDING

Permission to Establish Political Party Awaited

The Gokoku Doshikai has decided to apply for permission to establish itself as a political party, and preparations for organizing its [illegible] are now under way. The application for the organization of a political party is [illegible]. It is still unknown whether the Home Ministry will recognize the application or not.

The [illegible] Dai Nippon Seiji Kai [illegible] members [illegible] National Volunteer Corps [illegible] Dai Nippon Seiji Kai are now closely watched.

Making Radio Repairs

The Radio Association at 3 of 3 Kobiki-cho, on April 25 started emergency repairs of radios in Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Shiba and Kojimachi wards.

The repair corps have now offered their services to also repair, as far as possible, the radios of those residing outside the foregoing areas. Repairs will be made immediately on the spot if the necessary parts are available at the Radio Association. Testing and repair charges being made at the officially fixed prices, are reasonable.

Press Comments

Friday, April 27

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS AND 'FRISCO PARLEY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The San Francisco Conference, constituting the first test for the skill of President Truman's diplomacy, opened on April 25. Thinking that the organized resistance by the German forces on the European Continent is nearing its end, the anti-Axis side will probably make this conference an occasion to jubilate over the coming of peace. However, the "peace consultations" are the first step toward an unarmed, political war. Already since the start of the conference, the contest between America and the Soviet Union has been in full swing.

In connection with the San Francisco Conference there are various kinds of disputes and difficult sailing is being anticipated owing to clashes of interests as between the large and small powers. However, what dominates all and will determine the fate of the new international security organization, is, needless to say, the collaboration and opposition between America and the Soviet Union.

In addition to the Polish question which is now being contested, there are yet other divergencies in the attitudes of America and the Soviet Union. Besides, the Polish issue too, is more than the mere question of adding one more vote to the Soviet camp. The Soviet Union's demand for the Polish Provisional Government's participation in the conference is a demand for Anglo-American recognition of the Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis Southeast Europe, as embodied in that Government.

All the above points are great issues as far as the Soviet Union is concerned; and even had Roosevelt remained, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union would have made efforts for their solution by the dispatch of Foreign Commissar Molotov. Nevertheless, the Soviet policy of delay in the form of the dispatch of Molotov must have greatly affected the U.S. diplomatic stand. Without Soviet collaboration, the planned security organization is bound to be faulty in structure and to obtain Soviet collaboration, America must surrender to Moscow's desires.

In any case, the San Francisco Conference has after all become a great U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. contest over the Polish and other questions. Already the question of "face" has been brought up, and solution of the antagonism is no longer easy. However, it is probably not merely for appearance's sake that this San Francisco Conference has been opened on the Pacific Coast.

The war situation is shifting its gravity center from Europe to East Asia. The problem of U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. collaboration and antagonism may also make a big turn in the Pacific. It may be that the strife about Poland is going to be pushed into the background.

Indeed, what deserves our attention throughout this conference, is the question how the U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. relations will shift in connection with East Asia.

Circulating New ¥200 Note

New ¥200 Bank of Japan notes will be put into circulation soon. These notes had been in circulation since April 20, 1941, but since their number was small their place in the currency flow was insignificant. Larger numbers of these notes will be issued hereafter to meet the demands of the recent economic situation. The new bills will be slightly larger than the ¥100 bills and their principal color on the face will be light orange and light purple. On the right side will be a likeness of Fujiwara Kamatari and on the left the worship hall of the Tanzan Shrine. The principal coloring of the back will be dark blue and on the left will be a picture of the 13-storied tower of the shrine. Paulownia flowers and the figure 200 will be engraved on the new bills.

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SOUTH CHINA RESOURCES BEING MADE ACCESSIBLE

Reopening of Vital Rail Line, West River Speeds Up Development Projects

Domei

CANTON, April 20.—The reopening of the Canton-Hankow railway and the clearing for the river traffic of the West River is rapidly permitting the development of the rich natural resources of south China.

The natural resources which are already being developed in the newly occupied areas include tungsten, antimony, coal, salt, timber and cotton. The rich coal deposits at Shaokuan which are reputed the largest in southwestern China are being mined with great efficiency as the result of the introduction of Japanese technology. Already the coal production in this area is sufficient to cover the requirements of the munition factories in the Canton area which hitherto has been short of this vital material.

Meanwhile the coal, iron, lead, tungsten, manganese, antimony, zinc, and sulphur found along the border region of Kuangtung Province are also being developed under the direction of Japanese engineers.

As a result of the opening to traffic of West River which forms the transportation artery of southwestern China rich natural resources comprising timber, cotton, zinc, antimony, manganese, rock salt and other products are being developed.

Timber found in Kwangsi Province is already being shipped to factories in Canton and Hongkong for the construction of ships. Seventy per cent of the cotton raised in Kwangsi Province has already being shipped to factories in Canton and Hongkong for the construction of ships. Seventy per cent of the cotton raised in Kwangsi Province has already been successfully marketed.

Moreover the rice production in the Pearl River delta region has been increased 27 per cent through the introduction of the two-crops-a-year system and improved cultivation. The opening of the continental corridor made possible the exchange of Saigon rice and French Indo-China coal with the cotton products of south China.

POWER COMPANIES MERGE

The Munitions Ministry, in accordance with Article 12 of the Munitions Companies Law, issued orders recently for the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company and the Kyushu Steam Power Generation Company with an authorized capital of ¥60,000,000, to merge.

The Kyushu Steam Power Generation Company is a joint undertaking of the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company and the Mitsui Mining Company. At the time the company was formed it was intended that it should be concerned with the generation of steam power using coal out of the mines owned or controlled by the Mitsui Mining Company, the power thus generated to be supplied to the undertakings in which the mining company was interested.

The decision of the Munitions Ministry that the Nippon Power Generation and Transmission Company and the Kyushu Steam Power Generation Company should merge was influenced by the consideration of the necessity for improving the structure for the operation of electric power enterprises in the Kyushu area in the light of the latest trend of conditions.

The merger is expected to be completed by June 1.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking girl with perfect knowledge of Japanese.
Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

TWO foreign girls seek position as governess and housekeeper. Understand perfect Japanese.
Apply Box 50, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 176, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

BABY'S BED, (rattan), in perfect shape, for immediate sale. Apply Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COFFEE, Java first quality, limited quantities, offered in exchange for clothing, drinks, kitchen utensils or other useful articles. For particulars please phone Akasaka (48) 5004 or apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GAME. "Monopoly" (American made), complete set, for both children and adults. Imported photo album (two) and also Japanese made (two), one large size scrap book, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes, for vocal (Leader and Opera) and guitar (classic), for immediate sale. Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE bottle each of Johnnie Walker and Black and White whiskies to highest bidder. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, American make, medium size, fire proof, also miscellaneous office furniture with foreign and Japanese typewriters.
Apply Box 48, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR, Columbia and Polydor gramophone records, classical music, orchestra and vocal. Also desk and chair which can be used either at home or office.
Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, four tubes, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Please state price and other details.
Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4484.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1945

Results of the Enemy Raids

Specific details concerning the extent of the damage caused by the recent enemy air raids have been made public by the authorities. From March to the middle of April, throughout the country approximately 770,000 houses have been destroyed and approximately 3,100,000 people have been rendered homeless. In Tokyo alone 510,000 houses are reported to have been reduced to ashes rendering 2,100,000 people homeless, while Osaka with 130,000 houses destroyed and 510,000 homeless, Nagoya with 60,000 houses destroyed and 270,000 homeless, and Kobe with 70,000 houses destroyed and 260,000 homeless represent the other chief centers of destruction. The announced figures are still far from complete, for a survey of the extensive damage caused in Yokohama and Kawasaki has not yet been finished. Furthermore, although no official figures concerning casualties have been publicly released, it is well known that the frightful toll taken in killed and wounded among the civilian population is fully in proportion to the toll in property and far surpasses the casualties suffered by the civilian population through air raids in any other country.

A study of the geographical districts hit by the air raids discloses the reason for the extent of the destruction. It is due to the indubitable fact that the enemy has directed his attacks not upon military facilities or industrial areas where damage to civilian lives and property would be only incidental but has definitely concentrated upon the most congested residential districts of the great urban centers where the greatest suffering would be inflicted on the innocent civilian population. The survey also discloses that an undue proportion of damage has been suffered by palaces, shrines, temples, hospitals, and schools. The location of many of these edifices leaves no doubt that they were deliberately singled out as special targets in full knowledge of the character of their functions.

The information released by the authorities conclusively proves with specific particulars what has generally been known as to the nature of the enemy attacks. Despite the enemy protestations that the raids are designed to strike at the military power and the war industries of Japan, it is clear that the enemy is really aiming at the intimidation of Japan's civilian population through sheer terrorization. There can be no other explanation for the wholesale raining of incendiaries over wide areas of the strictly residential districts inhabited by a non-combatant population. Still less can there be any other explanation for the repeated machine-gunning of school children in the streets and farmers in the fields by low-flying pursuit planes, such as have been a common occurrence recently. The singling out of prominent shrines and other sacred places for special attack can have no other object than to attempt to shake the national morale and religious stamina of the common people of Japan.

But if the enemy thinks that he can weaken the fighting will of the Japanese people by such cowardly, barbarous, and inhuman tactics, he is greatly mistaken. In fact, the raids have had an effect just the opposite of that calculated by the enemy, for they have only served to arouse the spirit of the Japanese people to a higher fighting pitch. So in a sense Japan has actually been strengthened rather than weakened by the attacks.

It cannot be denied, of course, that the material destruction has been large, a destruction which would have been sufficient to stagger any lesser nation. But Japan remains as firm and determined as ever. Perfect calm and order prevails over even the worst stricken areas. Fire fighting and relief activities have been carried out with exemplary bravery and vigor through the disciplined cooperation of the people and the authorities both civil and military. Despite the extent of the holocaust, the wholesale evacuation of the victims to rural areas where they can immediately adjust themselves to renewed productive labor is being carried out with a surprising minimum of confusion. The war efforts of the nation have been disrupted to only an astonishingly slight degree. The material consequences of the raids have thus been minimized to an unexpected extent.

But even these slight effects on the efficiency of the nation's material life have been more than counterbalanced by the overwhelming positive strengthening which has been imparted to the nation's fighting morale. Confronted with the challenge of these destructive raids, the Japanese people have proved that they were more than equal to the challenge. No pompous heroics nor somber grimness marked the people's response, but there welled forth universally an almost casual, matter of fact assumption that any burden imposed by the situation would naturally be willingly carried, manifesting a spirit of loyalty and faithfulness to duty all the more powerful because of its perfect spontaneity. Such a spirit can only mean that Japan possesses an inherent greatness which no amount of fire and blood can weaken.

Among the people the raids have created a feeling of common fortune, a solid unity, an esprit de corps, a spirit of cooperativeness, binding the whole nation together in a closer intimacy which spells a significant increase in national strength. Individually, reacting with a psychology perhaps distinctively Japanese, the victims of the raids who have lost their homes and material belongings, instead of bemoaning their losses, invariably feel the stronger and freer to devote their services to the nation for having been relieved of the encumbrances and responsibilities engendered by material possessions. Freed from the weight of private possessions, these people discover an extraordinary elation in being able now to dedicate themselves wholeheartedly to the exclusive service of the State. Herein lies a significant difference between the materialistic individualism of the Western peoples and the spiritual universalism of the Japanese who find their highest joy and fulfilment of their life purpose in renouncing their petty personal interests in favor of the collective welfare of the whole.

Reacting in such a manner to the enemy raids, the Japanese people stand more determined and resolute than ever in their intention to strike down the enemy who resorts to such despicable and ruthless methods of terror. Physically stripped for action and spiritually raised to the highest pitch, the Japanese nation today presents a more formidable front than ever against any assault that the enemy may attempt.

A Year Ago Today

April 28, 1944

Indicating that continued United States pressure is being exerted on Finland, a New York dispatch said that restrictions had been placed on Finnish Minister to Washington Hjalmar Procope in his relations with the press. The dispatch said that Minister Procope was no longer allowed to give information to journalists or issue communiques.

* * *

U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull told correspondents that any questions of permanent arrangements respecting United States bases built on British islands in the Atlantic might better be asked many years hence, says a Washington report. The House of Representatives' naval committee has recommended the outright acquisition of these bases, but Hull when asked whether the United States should seek permanent possession replied that the question might more properly be referred to the reporters.

* * *

"I ask you to accept the assurance that the Filipino people, when the decisive time comes, will not prove ungrateful to their benefactor the Great Japanese Empire." This was the message given by Benigno S. Aquino, Special Ambassador from the Republic of the Philippines, at the luncheon he and members of his suite gave in honor of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION

General Election Favored By London Times

National determination to settle accounts with the enemy and to consummate military victory by victorious peace efforts in both the home and foreign fields, will not be weakened in any way by a general election at this time, asserted the London Times on March 19 in an editorial under caption "Program." The editorial continued:

"It is political wisdom that requires a renewal of Parliament with members elected in 1945; and political realism that insists upon the electors of Britain having a genuinely free choice of candidates and policies.

"Even if a new coalition should emerge from party contests, as may well happen, it is right, and indeed essential, that it should be a coalition founded upon a balance of political forces in 1945 whatever that may prove to be.

"There will undoubtedly be differences of opinion on foreign policy and on the nature of the peace terms, but the Crimea program commands overwhelming support, and in essence the elections will be fought on issues of domestic reconstruction. Work for all and homes for all, with the appurtenances of clothing and furniture, will be the two foremost demands, and these are issues on which the different parties are in basic agreement.

"The White Paper on employment policy undoubtedly commands virtual unanimity insofar as it demonstrates that one of the immediate tasks confronting the next Parliament will be not to counter economic depression by finding work for idle hands, but to restrain the inevitable pressure to expand consumption, and thus to prevent disastrous inflation.

Stands Contradict

"On the crucial question of housing, the elector will note with some sly amusement that, while leaders of all three parties agree, as members of the coalition Government, that not more than 500,000 permanent and temporary dwellings can be "built" in the first two years of peace in Europe, each party independently has nevertheless condemned this program as inadequate

"Churchill and his political supporters will seek the nation's suffrage with a four-year plan. Probably the opposition will register its claims to precisely the same set of proposals, such as measures which deal with or fail in dealing with town planning and local government, betray timidity, or show a tendency for compromise.

"There have been outright confessions of failure to agree, as in the case of the White Paper on land control. These are debits to the coalition. Some of the projects, such as measures which deal or fail in dealing with town planning and local government, betray timidity and a tendency for compromise. Most of the projects, however—from the Education Act to schemes for social insurance, from technical preparations for housing and building to the White Paper on medical services—are more acceptable to public opinion than any of the alternatives which any single party might have produced.

"Each party will no doubt seek to present its own characteristic variations, but the nation is unlikely to tolerate any departure from the basic scheme.

Coalition Program Defective

"It would be wrong, however, to conclude that there exists no basis for genuine and constructive competition among the parties. The coalition program is perhaps as significant for what it omits as for what it contains. Coalition has found it easier to agree or compromise on division of national wealth after the war, than on means of increasing it: on the need to put up houses than on means of deciding where they should be built; on the need for partial changes in education and medical services than on the means of providing a technical revolution in the basic industries from whose products all else must derive.

"The financing of the Housing Policy is still on an entirely unknown ground. On the planning and redevelopment of communities, as distinct from the erection of houses, there is little evidence of any policy of any policy beyond the attraction of new industries to certain areas. There are still no clear signs of any constructive program for facilitating and securing the expansion of production and reorganization of industry.

"It is significant that so far the coalition lacks definite policies for coal mining, fuel, power transport and several other basic industries, whose rapid re-equipment is a prerequisite of future prosperity.

Vital Questions Faced

"Some primary questions which each party is duty-bound to answer in its own way are: how are Britain's resources to be used, and what are the priorities? Whether the methods employed should be those of control or those of relaxation; whether ownership should be public, or if private disposal should be permitted. The range of possibilities for effective production will in the case of each nation be limited by its manpower resources and by the efficiency with which available instruments of production, including land, are used and improved. If too much labor flows back into distribution, entertainment, and personal services, the nation will buy its immediate comforts at the expense of its long term needs. If too great a proportion of resources is devoted to consumers' goods and devices, the margin left for re-equipping the community's social and productive capital will fall short of its essential requirements. If too large a share of the community's investment passes into social capital, such as housing, or into non-urgent, but profitable, branches of production, the modernization of basic industries will be neglected, to the detriment of the nation in the long run.

"Each party will be free to prescribe its own mixture of priorities and its own balance of conflicting claims. But none will be able to maintain powers of direction without which economic activities cannot be expected to flow automatically in the direction of the greatest national advantage.

"Attention to the Grim Stark Facts and Figures' can hardly fail to induce a greater measure of agreement than may seem probable now upon what is to be done between now and 1950 to prepare for the generation of reconstruction and economic expansion.

Effective Steps Essential

"The essential conditions for the progressive enhancement of the well-being of the nation are the overhauling of its productive equipment, the modernization of its urban and rural communities, and the most efficient use of its resources.

"Implications are that restrictive practices, on the part of employers, of workers, or of government, must go; that the State must take positive steps to prevent waste and inefficiency, and that the community's total outlay must not be merely maintained in aggregate, but must be guided in the directions required by national interest.

"The public will expect clear and reasoned answers to these questions. The program so far devised by the present coalition Government may be taken as answering on the whole the prevailing national demand. It awaits attention to certain gross deficiencies, however, where compromise has proved impossible. Only the decisions of the electorate can give final shape to the agenda of a new Parliament and it is here, rather than in any clash between large political abstractions, that the composition of the next House of Commons will probably be determined."

RUBBER IN AMERICA'S WAR ECONOMY

By TETSUICHIRO MIYAKE

I

The United States' resources in war material, enormous though they are, are by no means inexhaustible or limitless. As the war becomes long drawn out, she is bound to face many difficulties in catering her war needs. Indeed she had to suffer, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, from the shortage of supply of certain strategical materials—the most notable example being rubber.

Rubber is, needless to say, indispensable for the manufacture of modern weapons of mechanized warfare including aircraft. On January 16 this year, Jesse Jones, the then United States Secretary of Commerce, declared that, with the high productive capacity of the country's synthetic rubber industry, it was possible to produce 1,000,000 tons of rubber a year. Even admitting what Jones boasted of may be feasible, it must be pointed out that, as will be explained later, the synthetic rubber, which cannot yet completely substitute the natural rubber, is by itself not sufficient in fulfilling the requirements of a prolonged war. The object of the present article is to lay bare the truth about the rubber situation in the United States.

II

Before the war, the United States accounted for over 50 per cent of the world's total consumption of rubber, and she used to depend almost entirely on the British and Dutch resources in East Asia for the supply of this important material. When, therefore, all rubber-producing areas in Greater East Asia, where 90 per cent of the world's entire rubber output of some 1,400,000 tons had been produced, were occupied by Japan with the exception of Ceylon and India, the United States found herself in a serious plight as far as the rubber supply was concerned. Not that the United States was unprepared for the war. In anticipation of the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, she had never been remiss in her efforts to import rubber as much as possible. Thus, her rubber imports, which, in 1939, stood at 500,000 tons, a quantity which is just large enough to meet her peacetime demand, were increased at a bound to 806,400 tons in 1940. In 1941, she made even greater exertions to import it from Malay and the Netherlands East Indies, and it is believed that, due to her redoubled efforts, reinforced by every facility afforded her by the International Rubber Control Committee under British influence, she could import approximately 1,100,000 tons in that year.

Leon Henderson, Chief of the Office of Price Administration, referring to the United States' stock of rubber at the end of 1941, that is, immediately after the outbreak of the war, gave out the figure of 693,000 tons, but as there is reason to suppose that the quantity afloat for shipment to the United States and what she had managed to import after the war broke out and before the Southern Regions were occupied by the Japanese Forces, aggregated nearly 300,000 tons, it seems fair to conclude that the United States' stock of rubber for 1942 was something like 1,000,000 tons. This amount of stock was, however, barely sufficient to meet her wartime demand for that year.

It is true that the United States authorities make public figures regarding strategical materials of this kind to some extent, but it is hazardous to take her figures at their face value. Some of these figures do not stand close scrutiny and often reveal inconsistences. For instance, in his report to a Committee of the Senate in April, 1942, Henderson gave the United States' prospective imports of natural rubber for 1942 as 434,000 tons and those for 1943 as 135,000 tons. On the other hand, the figures published by the War Production Board in July of the same year concerning the estimated rubber supply for the United Nations in 1942 and 1943 put the supply of natural rubber for 1942 at 453,000 tons and that for 1943 at 61,000 tons. Seeing, however, that Britain's annual imports alone were about 100,000 tons before the war and 150,000 tons during the war, one cannot but notice a gross inconsistency, between the figures published by two different sources. It was, indeed, absolutely out of the question for the United States to import 135,000 tons of rubber in 1943 from the areas to which she then had free access. An officer of the Rubber Control Board actually estimated, some time afterward, the prospective imports for that year at 54,000 tons.

Henderson's figures referred to furnished the data on the basis of which the United States Government drew up a plan for the increased production of synthetic rubber, to which a detailed reference will be made later on. This plan was, however, to the great embarrassment of the Administration, bitterly criticized in many quarters as inadequate, as the truth was gradually made known that owing to the Japanese occupation of the rubber-producing areas in the Southern Regions, which was effected much more rapidly than the United States had ever calculated, the quantity of natural rubber actually imported in 1942 was only 70 per cent of Henderson's estimate of 434,000 tons and the imports in 1943 were even less than half of his figures for the year, i.e. 135,000 tons.

III

The approximate quantities of rubber which the United Nations could then actually secure are shown in the following tables:

United States	tons
Stock held at the beginning of 1942	692,000
Imports for the same year	
From Greater East Asia areas	300,000
From Central and South America	25,000
From Africa	17,000
Synthetic rubber produced in the same year	25,000
Total	1,060,000
Reclaimed rubber	300,000

Britain	tons
Stock held at the beginning of 1942	50,000
Imports for the same year	
From Ceylon	110,000
" India	10,000
" Africa	9,000
Total	179,000
Reclaimed rubber	15,000

As the above figures clearly warned them of the United States' rubber famine for 1943, the Washington authorities strove to meet the threatened situation by measures which took the form of increased production of synthetic rubber, on the one hand, and the encouragement of the increased production of natural rubber in all countries—in Brazil especially—within the United States' sphere of influence, on the other hand.

The history of synthetic rubber may be traced to methylgum which Germany produced as the result of her painstaking research during the World War I as substitute for natural rubber from the supply of which she had been cut off. After the war, the production of methylgum was suspended for a time due to the oversupply of natural rubber. Later, however, stimulated by an advance in the price of rubber, researches into synthetic rubber were revived in real earnest in Germany which culminated in the production of celebrated buna rubber in 1934 by the I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. It must be noted that the United States owes the development of her synthetic rubber industry during the present war to her acquisition of the patent for the manufacture of buna rubber.

The principal manufacturers of synthetic rubber in the United States before the war were the Du Pont, the Goodrich and the Dow Chemical Companies. The Standard, the Goodyear and other companies subsequently followed, and at present no fewer than 47 chemical, oil, rubber and other industrial companies are said to be engaged in its production.

IV

Soon after the United States declared war, Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, published his $400,000,000 plan aiming at the production of synthetic rubber to the amount of 120,000 tons in 1942 and 400,000 tons in 1943. This plan being found defective, a new 600,000-ton plan was framed in March, 1942. This scheme was again revised in May of the same year into one aiming at the manufacture of 800,000 tons with the estimated expenditure of $650 000,000. According to the Times, of July 17, 1942, the British and Dutch rubber interests pointed out errors in Jones' report on the rubber shortage, attributing the shortage both to the United States' failure to prepare for Japan's occupation of rubber-producing areas and to her negligence to take necessary measures for the consumption control of rubber before the outbreak of the war.

In putting the abovementioned plan into operation, a most unseemly dispute arose between the oil and agricultural interests. Now the chief materials for the manufacture of synthetic rubber are petroleum and alcohol. In Congress, members representing farming interests insisted that synthetic rubber should be manufactured with alcohol made from cereals, declaring that by this means the problem of the shortage of gasoline and rubber and that of the disposition of the surplus agricultural products could be solved at a time. They attacked the War Production Board which was otherwise inclined allegedly in favor of the oil interests. Donald Nelson, Chief of the Board, on the other hand, stoutly opposed to the employment of materials made from agricultural products, on the ground that the consumption of farm products for such a purpose is undesirble in view of their importance as war materials. The bill providing for the manufacture of synthetic rubber from agricultural products having nevertheless been carried through both Houses, the President vetoed it in August, 1942. Subsequently, however, a compromise of some sort was apparently reached, for more synthetic rubber is now being made from alcohol than from petroleum.

As above stated, the Administration and Congress were at odds on the rubber problem, and this caused the President to appoint the Baruch Committee to probe the problem thoroughly. The Committee, headed by Bernard Baruch, in its Report submitted in September, 1942, pointed out the extreme gravity of the rubber situation and recommended the appointment of an officer responsible for rubber control. Accordingly, the President created the Rubber Control Board and, on Nelson's recommendation, nominated Jeffers as Rubber Administrator who, however, fell into such disfavor with the oil interests that after one year's tenure of office had to resign in favor of Bradley Dewey. In considering the rubber problem in the United States which was given much publicity, it is as well to take such political circumstances in that country into due consideration.

V

No matter from which material, petroleum or alcohol, rubber may be manufactured, it requires large quantities or raw materials, large-scale factory equipment and enormous man power. Where petroleum is used, the manufacture of aviation gasoline will be affected and the conflict thus arising needs adjustment. In fact, a big increase in the demand for aviation gasoline to prepare for the invasion of Anglo-American forces into the European continent had the effect of rendering the future of the production of synthetic rubber very gloomy. As to the process of manufacturing rubber with alcohol, a shortage of cereals in 1943 presented unexpected difficulties, and the War Production Board began to waver in pushing the work, partly from the point of view of safeguarding fodder and partly because of the difficulty of finding large quantities of adequate supply of foodstuffs and copper and motive power requisite for the needed factory plants.

In fact, the production of synthetic rubber in the United States was not very large up to the end of the first half of 1943. The total output in 1942 was, as stated, only 25,000 tons and that during the first half of 1943 was no more than 40,000 tons. From the latter half of 1943, however, better results began to be reaped, and in the third quarter of 1943, the yield amounted to 70 000 tons, while in the last quarter of the year it reached 120,000 tons, the total output for 1943 exceeding 230,000 tons. The year 1944, then, found Dewey in a very optimistic mood.

Encouraged by the steady increase of production, Dewey made a hopeful forecast that there was every prospect of the objective of the plan, viz. the production of 800,000 tons, being attained. As a matter of fact, 160,000 tons were produced in the first quarter of 1944 and 210,000 tons in the second. At this rate of increase, the total output of the year is believed to have reached some 760,000 tons. In such circumstances, with the double object of somewhat gratifying the growing clamor among private interests for the reconversion of industries from war time to peacetime footing and of magnifying the success of the rubber plan to make political capital out of it, the Government abolished the Rubber Control Board in September, 1944, on the score that the board had already attained the object for which it was created and that the industry for the production of synthetic rubber as substitute for natural rubber had been put on a secure basis, and transferred the business of rubber production to the War Production Board.

The results achieved since the inauguration of the plan for the increased production of synthetic rubber are, according to the figures published by the Government, as follow:

	Tons
1942	25,000
1943	234,000
1944	763,000
(737,000 tons by factories under the control of the Rubber Reserve Company and 26,000 tons by private factories)	
Total	1,022,000

At the end of 1944, the annual productive capacity stood at 895,000 tons. The capital invested by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation totaled $700,000,000.

(To Be Concluded)

ANGLO-U.S. STRIFE

Economic Rivalry Between Two Deserves Study

By G. MASUI

I

Much contemporary significance is found in the historical fact that the first foreign war which the United States waged in her history was aginst Britain, her mother country from whom she secured independence but 30 years before. The American-British War of 1812 which lasted three years culminating in the Treaty of Ghent was brought to a conclusion through the mediation of Emperor Alexander of Russia, the United States eagerly accepting his mediation but Britain rejecting it in favor of direct negotiations with her erstwhile colony. Sure enough, these nations did not regard themselves as the "Big Three" at that time, a little more than a century ago, but the refusal of Britain to accept the Russian mediation and her preference of direct negotiations are full of meaning. It is a case of blood being thicker than water for these Anglo-Saxon nations, who, however, are sordid peoples and whose decisions, as in the case of the War of 1812, are largely swayed by consideration of material interests. My thesis in the present article is: these brotherly nations will inevitably be at loggerheads as far as their economic tendencies are concerned, but that they will invariably cooperate with each other whenever they are confronted by a third foe. Thus, as the present war in Europe is fast approaching its climax, there has been revealed a growing common opposition of the Anglo-American nations against the steady Soviet advance in Europe.

The American War of 1812 was one of the consequences of the European political and economic complications of that time, more particularly of those that existed between France and England, the former resorting to the so-called Continental policy and the latter to "Orders in Council." America's decision on her policy of war against Britain was not made with unanimity; Congress was closely divided on the question and her final decision was made only after both Houses had made a series of amendments to the original bill which was presented by the "War Hawks," or Young Republicans, led by Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. America was dragged into war by an active minority representing her shipping interests and "the country, as a whole, showed amazing indifference; and New England, in particular, persisted in looking upon the struggle as 'Mr. Madison's war.'"

Chose Wrong Party

It is the concensus of opinion among leading Anglo-American historians that America chose a wrong party to declare war upon; they hold the view that America should have chosen France instead of Britain as her opponent. It is also agreed among these historians that the war could have been averted if proper precaution had been taken by both parties, especially the United States. They point out that the method employed by France in confiscating neutral ships carrying cargoes destined to Britain and in "impressing" their sailors was much harsher and more unjust than that which was pursued by Britain and that some American writers believe that their country "made war on the Power which, on the whole, had done us the least harm." Why, then, did the United States declare war on England instead of France? The answer is simple: because England actually did more harm to America's economic interests owing to the activity and strength of her cruisers and privateers. In other words, America's act was dictated by her consideration of economic protection which superceded all other forms of consideration.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the United States was still largely an agricultural country, although she had made considerable advances as a shipping power, in spite of the encouragement, legislative and otherwise, that had been given her manufactures. She was producing more both of food and raw materials than were consumed within the country, and she could not provide manufactures sufficient to supply her home market. "In the natural course of trade, American exports of raw materials and foodstuffs would pay for the imports of manufactured goods, and this proved satisfactory to the American shipping interests since it insured profitable cargoes, but it placed manufactures at a disadvantage."

Monopoly of Home Market

Now, the various war measures adopted by the United States during the period of the Napoleonic Wars and more particularly during the War of 1812 gave American manufacturers a virtual monopoly of the home market for a considerable period of time. The exclusion of English goods due to the war threw the United States upon its own resources; and while her commerce was rendered unprofitable by the hostile acts of the European belligerents, her business enterprise turned to manufactures as the most promising available venture. Much of the capital withdrawn from America's shipping was invested in her cotton mills. Iron manufacturing was also rapidly developed during the same period, encouraged by the discovery of a new fuel—anthracite coal. By the time the Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812, British statesmen began keenly to realize that the war had rid them of American rivalry on the sea, "only to develop domestic manufactures to the point where the United States would soon be independent of Britain." Cobbett, a noted British economist, declared: "We have before us the seeds of a great event—nothing less than the complete and absolute independence of America upon English manufactures." A British parliamentary commission reported that American manufactures had been steadily promoted by the interruption of American trade and that "unless that intercourse be speedily restored, the United States will be able to manufacture for their own consumption."

As feared by Cobbett, this industrial re-conversion of the United States has had a far-reaching effect on the economic relations between these Anglo-Saxon nations and this trend was definitely accelerated by the enactment of the first American tariff act in 1816, which was followed by many others at later dates. And thus, American industrialism began its modern march with the backing of American plutocracy.

Now, the fact should be noted that just as the American War of 1812 was waged by the United States in order to insist on its place in the sun against its former home country and virtually against all the belligerent nations in Europe, so the current world war is being waged by America for the purpose of maintaining the high American standard of living. This means that America desires to keep up her own economic prosperity at the sacrifice of other nations' economic prosperity. American capitalism has reached its zenith so that it must secure the entire world as its market and America has been elbowing its way right and left on her industrial march during the past several decades. Before the current war, her competitors were Japan, Germany, Britain and the Soviet Union; and America is determined to crush all of these rivals so that her industrialism may survive. Common blood relationship with the British will not stand in the way of this American industrial advance. The United States hopes to eliminate Japanese and German competition by "disposing" of both Japan and Germany at the conclusion of the present world conflict. America is equally resolved to overcome Soviet rivalry through her sheer force of material and superior power of machinery. Whatever the United Nations may decide on the future of the world, one thing is certain that America and the Soviet Union will become natural enemies with each other, the former representing the most advanced type of unrestricted, predatory capitalism and the latter championing the cause of communistic social and economic order. But the future relations between America and Britain are not so simple a matter, and I propose to analyze the characteristics of American and English capitalism.

(To Be Continued)

The Critic

"My daughter's music" sighed the mother, "had been a great expense."

"Indeed," said the guest. "[illegible] neighbor sued you, I suppose [illegible]